

## POETRY.

## THE COLD WATER ARMY.

BY W. G. KNOWS.

There's a banner white to the free winds sung,  
And under its folds so goodly and young,  
Are gathered swift at the trumpet call,  
The Merchant, Mechanic, Priest, people and all,  
The Quaker in drab, and the Farmer in blue,  
All rush to the rescue with shout and halloo!

From the land of the Shamrock, the Thistle and Rose,  
Where the green Isles on Ocean's soft bosom repose,  
To the land of the West, hath a call been sent forth  
Till echoed and rung from the hills of the North—  
"Ho! come to the rescue; the war hath begun,  
There's a foe to be slain and a field to be won!"

But who is the foe that we battle to-day—  
Hath the old British Lion again come to slay?  
No; the foe we've nourished hath wounded to death  
The bosom that warmed it when cold on the heath,  
Till a world it hath beggared and murdered at will—  
So we battle to-day with the "worm of the still."

See! they haste to the conflict from hamlet and shed,  
Wife, maiden and mother just leaving the dead  
That the folds of the serpent hath circled and crushed,  
And torn from their bosoms to lay in the dust—  
And e'en from his death-couch the wounded hath sprung  
With his heel on the monster all bleeding and stung.

And under those banner-folds stainless and fair,  
Youth, manhood and age from all nations are there—  
While their parched lips are quaffing the cold water free  
That gusheth beside them like waves of the sea,  
With their names on the Pikes—all decreed at a breath  
That the "Moloch" they've worshipped is worthy of death."

Bennington, Oct. 1841.

## From the London Christian Observer.

## "My son give me thine heart."

My son, sweetly echoed a voice divine,  
Whatever thou ownest or hopest is mine;  
And, what do I ask, in return, that's thine,  
But give me oh give me, thy heart?

I will give, said a hypocrite, words and sighs,  
With oft bended knees and uplifted eyes,  
And Bibles and prayer books piled high to the skies,  
But the world must have my heart.

I will give, said a Pharisee, tithes and alms—  
For deed meritorious sweetly calms  
Each stinging conscience with hallowed balms,  
But pride must have my heart.

I will give, said the miser, what costs me not;  
No anchorite boasts a more saintly lot;  
For I watch and I starve—cold and dark is my cot—  
But my gold must have my heart.

I give, said the merchant, full many a pound;  
I am charity's self; but I never have found  
One moment for God, for in business I'm down'd,  
And business must have my heart.

I will give, said the doctrinist, precious wares,  
Hooks and baits for Armenian and Calvinist snares  
With pride theologal, and splitting of hairs,  
But my wisdom must have my heart.

Worn out, I will give, said the votary of mirth  
To heaven, on a death-bed, the refuse of earth;  
Time enough in old age for a heavenly birth;  
Now pleasure must have my heart.

I will give, said the soldier, a muster roll,  
And a Sunday salute; but for my soul,  
It must care for itself, for fame is my goal;  
And glory must have my heart.

I will give, said the statesman, with leave of the crown,  
An act to build churches, or pull them down,  
Whichever may most tend to my own renown,  
For ambition must have my heart.

I will give, said a hermit, a flinty cell;  
I will give, said a Papist, a holy well,  
I will give, said a Churchman, a font and bell;  
But I cannot resign my heart.

Some harrangue for religion, and others think;  
Their colors give painters, divines their ink;  
Some even from miracles will not shrink;  
But, O, is the heart in these?

And some give altar and incense fume,  
Or misal illumined, or votive loom;  
Or a cross or shrine, or a Gothic tomb,  
Yet the heart may be absent still.

A critic presented, a scholium new;  
A poet, a font of Castalian dew;  
A sadder the fringe for a table pew;  
But, O! did they give the heart?

And I, said the Christian, what gift shall be mine?  
Shall I wealth, or ambition or pleasure resign?  
Ah! scanty return for such larges divine!  
Nay, take, blessed Lord, take my heart.

Oh take it—'tis thine—and e'en should my will  
Forget in dark moment its pledge to fulfill,  
In spite of my waywardness keep it still,  
For 'tis thine, O my Savior! thine.

Yet thought do I yield; I renounce no gain;  
I do not from toil and vexation refrain.  
I resign but things worthless and fruitless and vain,  
When, Savior, I give thee my heart.

And e'en upon earth would hearts fondly twine,  
In a bond more than mortal—eternal—divine—  
Let them vow each with each, blessed Lord, to be thine,  
Yes, Jesus, we give thee our hearts.

## MISCELLANY.

## From the Philanthropist.

The Home Squadron—Southern Weakness.  
The report on a Home Squadron, by Mr. King of Georgia, (in the House, July 7th,) is a very interesting paper. We have no objection to this project; our coast ought to be secured against an invading enemy. But who can help seeing that such a squadron is demanded by the

weakness of the South, more than any other circumstance?—and whence came this weakness? From slavery, that accursed system, which yet aspires to rule the government; and shape all its policy. Take for instance the following passage in Mr. King's report. Speaking of the little security afforded by the fortresses on the coast, he says;

"They would not defend us against the armed steamers of an enemy, which might pass them in the night, or avoid them by entering harbors where there are no fortifications. This last remark is peculiarly applicable to the Southern coast, where there are numerous harbors on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico and not a fort, from Charleston to Mobile, in condition to fire a gun. In the event of a war with France or Great Britain, the fortification at Pensacola, and perhaps others, might be seized and held by the enemy, or any of our unprotected harbors might be entered by fleets of armed steamers loaded with black troops from the West Indies to annoy and plunder the country. The northern portion of the Atlantic coast, where such vast sums have been expended to place it in a state of defence, would by no means be secure against the rapid movements of such an enemy."

There would however be this advantage in favor of the North—her working men would be a rampart, against which even the power of steam could not prevail—while your working men, Mr. King would be the allies of your invaders. The following extract from the report gives a fearful picture of the perils to which the whole country is subjected by this slavery, which is such a favorite with the American people.

"As connecting itself immediately with this subject and calling for the most vigilant course of policy on the part of the Government of the United States, the committee beg leave to call the attention of the House to the measures now being adopted by Great Britain to keep afloat and actively employed on our Northern coast and in the West Indies a large number of steamers of the largest class, many of them with their guns on board, and the others at all times ready to receive them."

Some time since, a contract was made with that Government by Mr. Cunard and his associates, to carry the Royal mail from Liverpool to Halifax for the sum of sixty thousand pounds sterling, or \$291,600 per annum. In compliance with this contract, four steamers have been constructed and placed on the line, of twelve hundred tons burden and 450 horse power each. These vessels leave Liverpool and Halifax every fortnight, and perform the trip across the Atlantic each way with great certainty in twelve days. These steamers are commanded by officers of the Royal Navy, and are to be at all times subject to the orders of Government. So great have been not only the facilities afforded to commerce and intercourse, but saving to the revenue in the cost of carrying the mail, that it is now proposed to double the number of steamers, that they may leave their respective ports every week instead of every fortnight. The London Journal of Commerce, says: "Under the old packet system, between Falmouth and Halifax, by the gun brig, the expense to Government was about forty thousand pounds sterling annually more than the receipts of postage. By the line of Cunard's Steam ships, a balance of twenty thousand pounds appears already to the credit side of the Atlantic mails." The line has been extended to Boston.

On the 20th March, 1840, a contract was entered into between the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and "the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company," for conveying "all her Majesty's mails" from such ports in the British channel as the commissioners shall prescribe, to the West India Islands, the coast of South America, Mexico, and the United States, touching and delivering the mails at the ports specified on the map annexed to this report, on which are traced the various lines of communication to be established in pursuance of the contract. The company is bound to "provide, maintain, keep seaworthy, and in complete repair and readiness," for the purpose of conveying the mails, "a sufficient number—no less than fourteen—of good, substantial, and efficient steam-vessels, of such construction and strength as to be fit and able to carry guns of the largest calibre now used on board of Her Majesty's steam vessels of war." To adopt from time to time, and at all times, such changes or improvements in construction, machinery, ornament, and rigging, as the commissioners may require. To carry a certain number of Government officers and men, at a stipulated price, and at all times to hold their vessels subject to the orders of such officer as may be placed on board to assume command. This company is to receive two hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling per annum, which may, in certain events, be increased to three hundred and ten thousand, or to \$1,388,800.

These steamers are in rapid progress of construction. They are to be about 1,500 tons burden, and to receive engines of 500 horse power each. Those that have been launched are estimated to be in all respects equal to sixty gun frigates. "Thus," it is said, "the country will be doubly served; and, while it pays to the mail company 240,000 pounds per annum for the transport of the mails, it will defray, by the same payment, the annual charges of the largest and most powerful steam fleet in the world, fully armed with the heaviest ordnance, to act as war-frigates when required by the Government for that purpose." To which may, at any time, be added the steamers employed in Cunard's line, and those running from London and Bristol to New York. It is also said to be in contemplation to establish another line from some port in England to St.

John's, New Brunswick, under a contract similar to that made with the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company. All these lines will soon be in full operation and employ at least twenty-five, and perhaps thirty, steamers of the largest class and most approved construction; those on the southern line, and probably those on the northern line also, having their guns on board. These steamers are to be commanded by officers of the Royal Navy, and to carry such number of officers and men as the Government, under certain regulations, may require, who will thus derive all the necessary instruction to enable them to command and manage vessels of this description. Of the fourteen designed to carry the West India mails, at least ten will be constantly employed in conveying them on the various lines as traced on the map hereto annexed; and it will be seen by reference to it that this formidable fleet will be at all times within three or four days run of our Southern coast. In the event of a declaration of war by Great Britain against the United States, as she will, of course, possess the information necessary to enable her to concentrate her force, all the steamers in the West India mail service can be collected at any point on the southern coast by the time the declaration would be communicated to the President. Those employed on the Northern lines to New York and Boston, may commence hostilities before the least preparation can be made to meet them. Depots of coal are to be established at Halifax and at several ports in the West Indies, from whence these fleets can be supplied, and the prediction made some years since by an intelligent and experienced British officer, that their sailing ships of war would become coal carriers to their steamers, will be fulfilled.

There are, it is said, at this time, ten thousand black troops in the British West Indies, and that orders have recently been issued to increase the number to twenty-five thousand. These troops are disciplined and commanded by white officers, and, no doubt, designed to form a most important portion of the force to be employed in any future contest that may arise between Great Britain and the United States; and, by reference to the map of the West India mail lines, it will be seen that, in our present defenceless condition, a force composed of armed steamers and troops of that description would not only give great annoyance to our coast, but most effectually and at once put a stop to all communication around Cape Florida, or through the passes of the West Indies, to or from the Gulf of Mexico, and, consequently, the commerce of the great valley of the Mississippi must fall into the hands of the enemy, or its vast productions, cut off from market, be rendered valueless."

There is but one way in which the South can save itself from ruin, in the event of a war with Great Britain—and that is, by emancipating all her slaves, before the enemy could sound the tocsin of insurrection.

## From the Salem Gazette.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.—This boundary is so termed from the names of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon—two gentlemen who were appointed to run unfinished lines in 1762, between Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the Territories subject to the heirs of Penn and Lord Baltimore. A temporary line had been run in 1739, but had not given satisfaction to disputing parties, although it resulted from an agreement in 1730, between themselves. A decree had been made in 1618 by King James, delineating the boundaries between the lands given by charter to the first Lord Baltimore, and those adjudged to his Majesty (afterwards William Penn), which divided the tract of land between Delaware Bay and Chesapeake Bay, by a line equally intersecting it, drawn from Cape Henlopen to the 40th degree north latitude. A decree in chancery rendered the King's decree imperative. But the situation of Henlopen became long a subject of serious, protracted and expensive litigation, particularly after the death of Penn, in 1718, and Lord Baltimore in 1714, until John and Richard and Thomas Penn, (who had become the sole proprietors of the American possessions of their father William,) and Cecil, the original patentee, entered into an agreement on the 19th of May, 1772. To this agreement a chart was appended, which ascertained the site of Cape Henlopen and delineated a division by an east and west line, running westward from that cape to the exact middle of the peninsula.

Lord Baltimore became dissatisfied with this agreement, and endeavored to invalidate it. Chancery suits, kindly decrees, and proprietary arrangements followed, which eventually produced the appointment of commissioners to run the temporary line. This was effected in 1739. But the case in chancery being decided in 1739, new commissioners were appointed, who could not, however agree, and the question remained open until 1772, when the line was run by Messrs. Mason and Dixon.

A REMEDY FOR DIARRHEA.—Mr. Editor: Whilst sojourning in the West some years since, I was very much afflicted with Diarrhea. I tried several prescriptions of physicians, and the simple remedies of friends, which gave only temporary relief, and the disease continued with its debilitating influence to impair the system. Seeing in your paper a recipe, which I thought worth a trial, I prepared the dose, and to my astonishment it effected an entire cure. I have recommended it to others in numerous instances, and in every case, where inflammation had not taken place, it has been successful. In hopes that others may be benefited, I have taken the liberty of asking you to republish the recipe, which is as follows:

"Take a wine glass full of warm wa-

ter, and add to it a table spoonful of vinegar, and a tea spoonful of salt. If it should not afford relief in half an hour, repeat the dose."

I have never yet seen a case, where two doses did not give entire relief. When the disease has continued for several days, and consequently a high degree of inflammation exists, I suppose stronger medicine would be necessary. But in most cases, I think the above will effect a cure.

EXTRACT.—Agriculture is the oldest art of which we have any account. Its inventor was God. By it, nations and communities are kept together. It is the bond of union that unites all society. It is an art more conducive to health, and more intimately allied with religion and morality than any other. It is important then that it should be well understood. Inquiries into its principles will disclose vast riches for the mind to delight in, and vast resources for physical happiness. As nothing comes by chance, as there is a cause, a law for everything that occurs in the universe, the inquiring cultivator of the soil may trace those laws, and ascertain correctly the theory of nature in the production and re-production of plants; and when he prosecutes these interesting inquiries, he will be making himself a scientific, or natural farmer, and enabling himself by the knowledge thus gained, to greatly increase the products of his lands. Every man should certainly be thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental principles of his own business; and if this were the case with our farmers generally, how much of their land now sterile and unproductive, would be prolific in fertility.

Incombustible Wash.—Slack stone lime in a large tub or barrel with boiling water, covering the tub or barrel to keep in all steam. When thus slacked pass 6 quarts of it through a fine sieve. It will then be in a state of fine flour. Now to 6 quarts of this lime, add 1 quart of rock or Turk's Island salt, and 1 gallon of water, then boil the mixture and skin it clean. To every 5 gallons of this skimmed mixture, add 1 pound of alum, 1-2 pound of copperas, by slow degrees add 3-4 of a pound of potash, and 4 quarts of fine sand or hickory ashes sifted. We suppose any kind of good hard wood ashes will answer as well as hickory. This mixture will now admit of any coloring matter you please, and may be applied with a brush. It looks better than paint and is as durable as slate. It will stop small leaks in the roof, prevent the moss from growing over and rotting the wood, and render it incombustible from sparks falling upon it. When laid upon brick work it renders the brick impervious to rain or wet.

## Tailoring.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Brandon and its vicinity, that he has located himself in this village, in L. Button's frame house opposite Scofield's Tavern, where he will carry on the above business in its various branches. From his experience in the principal cities of the West, and East, of the United States, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom. He will hold himself at all times in readiness to execute all orders received in his line of business. His style and manner of work are of the latest fashion, which he has brought from the City of New-York, this fall, from the fall and winter fashions just published. All garments made by him will be done with all possible neatness and despatch, and warranted to fit in that perfect manner which can not fail of giving the public an assurance of his capability to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B. Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

CONRAD REITER.

Oct., 1841. 430

## Daily Journal

E. P. WALTON & SONS propose to publish "Walton's Daily Journal," as usual, during the session of the Legislature—price \$1. The Journal will be issued every morning, Sundays excepted, in season for the mails, and each number will contain the proceedings of the Legislature and news of the preceding day.

The Watchman & State Journal (weekly) will be furnished during the session for 25 cents for three months, including the publication of the acts of the session, 50 cents.

Subscriptions may be forwarded by mail, post paid, or by members of the Legislature.

Printers in Vermont are requested to copy the above, and receive the "Journal" gratis.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently purchased the *Ace Manufacturing* establishment formerly owned by Orange Green, situated in the East Village in Danby, where he will manufacture warranted Cast Steel Axes of superior quality. He is determined not to be outdone in excellence of workmanship, and will rely on the citizens of Rutland County and elsewhere to sustain him by their patronage in the business. Old tools now lay on the shortest notice, and in a style which can not fail of giving general satisfaction.

HENRY HANNUM.

Danby, Sept. 1, 1841. 52:3m

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware Store.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron establishment in Brandon Village, two doors east of Messrs. Conant's Store, where he intends to manufacture and keep on hand all articles usually called for in his line of business. Our celebrated Air Tight Stoves, Russia, American and English Pipe and Elbows, Flue Fenders, and Japanese ware, Oven and Arch mouths, for sale at Brandon and Shoreham. Best Copper Pumps with patent brass boxes, for sale at Shoreham, where he will continue the Tin and Stove business as usual.

All orders for Eave Troughs attended to with despatch at short notice.

CLARK RICH.

Brandon, Sept. 1, 1841. 50:4f

## THE LION OF THE DAY.

The Old Dutch or German Vegetable Pills.

TO the citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the councils of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safeguard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical Gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted particularly to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Bilious Fevers, and Cholera, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have failed. Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1/2 cents.

For sale in Brandon by Jackson & Ketcham, Warren & Bliss; W. Poulney, J. Leffingwell, Joel Beeman; E. Poulney, W. P. Noyes, S. D. Cushman; Ira, Francis L. Wing; W. Rutland, Hitchcock, H. Morgan, F. Slason; Clarendon Springs, Hitchcock & Morgan; Timonah, Noah W. Sawyer; Wallingford, N. Round & Co.; David H. Meacham & Co.; Clarendon, H. & W. Hodges; Rutland, H. T. White & Co.; E. Clarendon, Calvin Crossman, Calvin Spencer; Shrewsbury, Levi Finney; Mountholly, D. T. Hutton; Sherburne, Chas. Anthony & Maxham; Pittsford, S. D. Townsend & Co.; Strong & Buck; Benson, C. R. Walker & Co.; Orwell, A. L. Catlin. 50 ly

And for sale at all the principal towns in the State.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Brandon Vt. on the 1st day of October, 1841. Persons calling for any letter in the list below, will please say they are advertised.

Noah Arms,	John A. Johnston,
Miss Lura Barnes,	David M. June,
Sam'l. Barnard,	Mr. Kelley,
J. E. Brunsdick,	Luther Landon,
Barton Barnes,	Ward M. Lincoln,
Mr. Bishop,	Geo. W. Moore,
Mrs. M. W. Barker,	Elias Matteson,
John Bason,	Miss Huldah Murray,
B. B. Crescy,	Miss Hannah Noyes,
Augustus H. Conant,	Cyrus Conant,
Prof. T. J. Conant,	John O'Neill,
Berj. Carlisle,	Nathan Parmenter,
Exra Capron,	Ichabod Pain,
Miss Eliza Dutton,	Joseph Price,
Ezra Delonais,	Barney Riley,
Manning Daggett,	O. F. Roberts,
George Drew,	Widow Charity Soper,
George Dutton,	C. Thomas,
Miss Sarah A. Foster,	Rev. C. A. Thomas, 2
Miss A. F.	Amos Walton, 2
John Frink,	Joel E. Walker,
F. Fates,	Cyrus White,
Miss Keziah Godard,	Dexter Whitcomb,
John Gorar,	Miss Martha Wheeler,
D. Goodrich,	Gushen,
L. J. Huntly,	Eri Allen,
Winchester E. Hendee,	Urbane Carlisle,
Henry C. Harris, 2,	Mrs. Eunice Ramsdell,
Jas. H. Holland,	Miss Sarah Whitney,
J.	Chittenden,
Heman Johnson,	Rev. John Jones,
F. Johnson,	D. W. C. CLARKE, P. M.
Mrs. Mary Johnston,	

## Manufacturing.

THE undersigned takes this method to notify the public that he will carry on the manufacturing business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by Walker & Bush. Having fitted up the works in the best possible manner, and having employed the most experienced and best workmen, he flatters himself, by doing his work in the best manner, and with despatch not excelled by any in this vicinity, that he will share the public patronage. Cloth will be exchanged for wool. All kinds of Wool will be taken to work upon shares, or by the yard at the option of the owners.

Plain Cloths of all Qualities and Colors—Cassimeres Ditto—Satinets Ditto, together with a large quantity of SHEEP'S GREY.

will CARD WOOL in the best manner, on short notice. Also, will carry on the CLOTH-DRESSING BUSINESS to the accommodation of customers.

The above business will be carried on by H. W. WALKER, who will see that the work is done in a good manner, and to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their business.

H. W. WALKER.  
Salisbury, April, 1841. 29:1y

UNFERMENTED WINE.—D. POMEROY, Jr. No 47 Water street, offers for sale a superior article of Unfermented Juice of the Grape. It is in the form of a Syrup, and so concentrated as to avoid fermentation. It retains much, not all of the flavor of the Grape; and is decidedly better than any article which has heretofore been offered. Directions for diluting it, accompany each bottle. For the convenience of those churches and individuals who may wish to order it by letter, and enclose the money, it will be put up in different size bottles, and packed in case which may be had at \$5, \$10, \$20 each; and can be safely transported to any part of the country. All orders, postpaid, will be promptly executed.

New-York, July 21st, 1841.

The following testimonials have been kindly furnished by the Rev. Mr. Marsh and Edward C. Delavan, Esq.

"I have paid some attention to the Unfermented Juice of the Grape, which Mr. Pomeroy offers to the churches for communion wine. It certainly is a beautiful and delicious article, and evidently free from that maddening quality which fermented wines, is so destructive to the souls and bodies of men. It can be generally introduced into the churches, and the people of God shall no longer in a holy ordinance contribute to the support of alcoholic manufactories, a great and important advance will be made in the cause of temperance; an advance not only called for the reform of more than 10,000 drunkards, many of whom we hope to see at the table of Christ, and none of whom can with safety take into their lips the intoxicating principle. JOHN MARSH.

Sec. American Temp. Union.

New York, July 21st, 1841.

"Ballston Centre, July 20th, 1841.

"I most cheerfully add my testimony to that of Mr. Marsh. The Sample of 'Fruit of the Vine' free from the presence of alcohol, which you have been so kind to send me, is not only beautiful but delicious. And I pray God that the Churches of our land and all other lands may have one united voice demand the 'Fruit of the Vine' free from fermentation, in place of the alcoholic and drugged potations which have so long held their satanic empire over the human mind. EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

Table of the Lord. Edw. C. Delavan 49—f

## The Boston Musical Visitor.

A periodical now in its second year of publication, is issued by an association of responsible gentlemen, semi-monthly in the Royal form of eight closely printed pages. It contains Vocal and Instrumental music, selected from the best sources, and is highly commended by many of the best persons of every sect and party; and by men of eminence in different States, for its complete adaptation to the growing state of music in this country. It contains scientific, theoretical and practical, for the use of students, societies and schools, with a variety of original music, is furnished through the medium of this work, principally by a number of individuals of distinguished reputation.

TERMS.—To single subscribers, \$1 per annum. Fifty cents per annum to Schools, Churches, Societies and all Literary Institutions. A number not less than ten, sent to one address. Ministers receive two copies for \$1.

ALL BUSINESS relating to the Musical Visitor, is done at the OFFICE of PUBLICATION, No. 1 Court Square, opposite the side door of the New Court House, over the Corner Office. It is also at the OFFICE of the Editor, No. 10 State Street (previously) will be received in payment, and must be in ADVANCE.

All contributions, subscriptions, letters and notices, from Agents and others, must be sent to H. W. Day, Boston Mass. Post paid. Ex-oid letters remain in the Office.

In the first volume, there were more than one hundred pieces of Original Music. 410:2m

## RESURRECTION.

SUPERIOR to the Hygean, Brand's, &c. an's, Tomato, the Matchless (green) or any other Pills or Compound being the public, as certified to by Physicians and others. Let one condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are sure they will not let them be seen by calling on the Agents in the villages, who have a large Bill to distribute gratuitously.

A. G. & J. D. Hatch, Agents for Windsor, C. B. & Co., Agents for Hartford; and for the principal towns in the State.

## Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster.

AN invaluable Compound for cure of Scalds, An's affections, King's Evil, Rheumatism and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists. For sale by E. W. CAPRON & CO., Agents for the State, to whom all orders must be addressed, at Worcester, N. Y.

For sale by Jackson & Ketcham, Brandon; S. B. Rockwell, Cornwall; Ira Bingham, Sudbury; John Meacham, Castleton; H. T. White & Co., Rutland; A. & P. D. Barrows, Salisbury; Stanley & Mallory, West Point; Simeon Mears, East Poultry; Edward Vail, Middlebury; C. M. Potter, Pawlet; S. F. Hadley, Dorset; Burrell Andrews & Co., Manchester; Rufus Frost, Pittsford; A. R. Douglass, Shrewsbury; James A. Hodge, Dorset. 43:f

## Commissioner's Notice.

WE the subscribers, being appointed by Hon. Probate Court for the District of Rutland, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of ANDREW L. KNOWLTON, late of Brandon, in the County of Rutland, said district, deceased, represented in said estate all claims and demands exhibited in said district; and six months from the date of said report, being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the late residence of the deceased, said Brandon, on the second Mondays of December and